

## **WELL CHILD EXAM - INFANCY: 9 MONTHS**

(Meets EPSDT Guidelines)

DATE		

INFANCY: 9 MONTHS						
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ш	ALLERGIES		CURRENT MEDIC	ATIONS		
COMPLET HE CHILD	ILLNESSES/ACCIDENTS/PROBLEMS/CONCERNS SINCE LA	AST VIS	SIT	ODAY I HAVE A QUES	STION ABOUT:	
Screen Hearin Vision Develor Adapti Gross Behave Mental Physic Genera Skin Head/f Eyes ( Ears Nose Oropha Neck Nodes	g	TILE	Diet	can see and hear.  cation Record  ments	k-a-boo or pat-a-cake.  Lead Exposure /arnish	
			REFERRALS			
NEXT VISIT: 12 MONTHS OF AGE			HEALTH PROVIDER NAME			
HEALTH	PROVIDER SIGNATURE	F	HEALTH PROVIDER ADDRESS			
DSHS 13-6	DSHS 13-683D(X) (REV. 08/2004) - TRANSLATED					

DISTRIBUTION: White - Physician Yellow - Parent/Guardian

# Your Baby's Health at 9 Months

#### **Milestones**

# Ways your baby is developing between 9 and 12 months of age.

Crawls around the floor.

Stands up and moves holding onto furniture.

May begin walking.

Points at things he wants.

Drinks from a cup and feeds himself.

Plays games such as Pat-a-cake and Peek-a-boo.

Starts to say words such as "mama," "papa," and "bye-bye."

You help your baby learn new skills by playing with her.

#### For Help or More Information

Free developmental screening: Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Information and Referral Line, 1-800-322-2588 (voice) or 1-800-833-6388 (TTY Relay)

Car seat safety: Safety Restraint Coalition, 1-800-BUCK-L-UP (voice) or 1-800-833-6388 (TTY Relay)

# **Babies with special needs:**

Parent to Parent, 1-800-821-5927.

## **Poison Prevention:**

Washington Poison Center 1-800-732-6985 (voice) 1-800-572-0639 (TTY Relay) Call 911 in an emergency.

Parenting Skills or Support: Family Help line, 1-800-932-HOPE (4673), Family Resources Northwest, 1-888-746-9568, Local Community College Classes

### **Health Tips**

Continue breast feeding as long as possible, for at least the first year.

Breast milk or formula is still your baby's most important food. He also needs to eat soft, mashed solid foods.

Keep your baby's new teeth healthy. Clean them after feedings. Use the corner of a clean cloth or a tiny, soft toothbrush. Avoid giving her a bottle in bed.

Antibiotics are not always the best medicine. They do not work for colds and other viruses. Giving your baby antibiotics when they are not needed can be harmful.

Let your baby practice using a cup. Offer water, breast milk, or formula in a cup with a spout. If he uses a bottle, plan to switch to a cup at about age 1.

Wash your hands often, especially after diaper changes and before feedings. Wash your baby's toys with soap and water.

## **Parenting Tips**

Every baby develops in his own way. Your baby should keep learning and changing. If you think he is not developing properly, talk to your doctor or nurse. For free developmental screening, call Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies (see number at left).

## Safety Tips

Always watch your baby in the bathtub. Drowning can happen quickly and silently in only a few inches of water. Take her with you if you have to leave the room.

Buckle up your baby in a car seat facing the rear of the car for the whole first year. Keep him in the back seat, the safest place for children to ride.

#### **Guidance to Physicians and Nurse Practitioners for Infancy (9 months)**

The following highlight EPSDT screens where practitioners often have questions. They are not comprehensive guidelines.

#### Fluoride Screen

Look for white spots or decay on teeth. Check for history of decay in family. Fluoride supplements should be considered for all children drinking fluoride deficient (<0.6 ppm F) water. Before supplements are prescribed, it is essential to know the fluoride concentration of the patient's drinking water. Once the fluoride level of the water supply has been evaluated, either through contacting the public health officials or water analysis, as well as evaluating other sources of fluoride, the daily dosage schedule can be recommended. Pediatric Dentistry: Reference Manual 1999--00.(21)5.

#### **Tuberculosis Screen**

Screen for these risk factors:

- Members of household with tuberculosis or in close contact with those who have the disease.
- In close contact with recent immigrants or refugees from countries in which tuberculosis common (e.g., Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Pacific Islands); migrant workers; residents of correctional institutions or homeless shelters or persons with certain underlying medical disorders.

### **Developmental Milestones**

Always ask about and follow-up on parent concerns about development or behavior. You may use the following screening list, or use the Ages and Stages Questionnaire, the Denver II, the ELMS2 (a language screen), or the MacArthur Communication Development Inventory.

Yes	No			
		Sits without support.		
		Stands holding on.		
		Cruises.		
		Imitates speech sounds.		
		Thumb-finger grasp.		
		Says "Dada" or Mama" nonspecifically		
		Responds to name.		
		Plays "Peek-a-boo."		
Avoids eye contact.				

Instructions for developmental milestones: At least 90% of infants should achieve the underlined milestones by this age. If you have checked "no" on any two items or even one of the underlined items, or the **boxed item** (abnormal behavior at this age), refer the infant for a formal developmental assessment.

Notes: Immunization schedules are from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Parents and providers may call Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies (1-800-322-2588) with questions or concerns on childhood development.